

BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area

Consistent with BCTS Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs 01-08):

Stop work and contact and (report to) your project supervisor and the BCTS representative if any of the following features are found and previously unidentified.

Do not disturb the feature, document the location and take photos if possible.

BCTS Licensees/Permittees:

Consistent with the TSL clauses and BCTS advisory Bulletin No. 2015/09/22 "Having a Plan"

- Licensees are responsible for ensuring all their operations are in accordance with BCTS Forest Stewardship Plans, and all relevant legislation.
- Licensees may have the responsibility to change the plan and are advised to consult a Qualified Professional.
- Additional information on how BCTS identifies and manages these features are available on request.

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	Category	Species	Habitat	Identification	Action Required
	Bird	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramp</i> -hus marmoratus)	 Nests on large branches of old growth trees up to 65km from shore. Feeds near shoreline. 	 Small bulky seabird, large head for its size. Short thin bill. Summer plumage dark brown with red-brown tints. Winter plumage mostly black above and white below with white scapular strip. 	 Old growth habitat retention is key. If encountered during harvesting, full stop, photo document, GPS location, consult specialist. Report to supervisor.
	Amphibian	(Anaxyrus boreas)	 Forest, wetlands, grassland, meadows, shrub lands, or subalpine or alpine meadows and dry habitats. Usually not far from water. 	 Skin dry with bumpy warts, coloration light to dark green to brown or even reddish. Distinguished by cream-colored to white stripe down the length of back. 	If encountered stop work in the immediate area. Stop work if egg masses or toadlet migration encountered, photo document, GPS location, consult specialist. Report to supervisor
	Bird	Western Screech-owl kennicottii (Megascops kennicottii kennicottii)	 Every type of low elevation woodland habitat, The key is availability roosting cover and nest sites. 	 Grey-brown owl (19-25 cm ht.) with feather "ear" tufts and yellow eyes. Head crowned with a triangular russet and black cap. 	 Do not disturb active nests, stop work and report the observation to supervisor immediately. Take photos, GPS location.



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Mammal	Fisher Columbian Population 5 (<i>Pekania</i> pennanti)	 Prefer riparian and dense wetland late seral broadleaf stands. Conifer forests dominate home range. Home range, little overlap with same sex. 	 Long thin body, pointed face, rounded ears, and short legs. Fur deep brown to black with lighter hairs around the face and neck. Females smaller. Track pattern like mink and marten but larger. 	 Maintain old forest structural attributes. Document (photo, GPS coordinates) sighting of Fisher or den. Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.
Vascular Plant	Whitebark pine (<i>Pinus</i> albicaulis)	 Montane forests on thin, rocky, cold soils at or near timberline Moist mountain ranges, found at lower elevations (900-1100m). 	 Found at high elevations. 20 m in height, but often dwarfed, 5-10 m tall, or a shrubby sprawling timberline tree. Thin bark with whitish scales. Yellow green needles in bunches of five. Egg shaped seed cones. 	 Do not disturb plant. Confirm species identification. Take photos and record sighting's GPS coordinates. Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.
Mammal	Northern mountain caribou Population 15 (Rangifer tarandus)	 Winters in mature, low elevation lodgepole pine or black spruce forests, or on wind-swept alpine slopes. Calve and spend summer in mountains. Connectivity is crucial. 	 Bulky dark brown coat with creamy white neck and mane. Large crescent-shaped hooves. Both sexes have antlers. 100-120 cm at shoulder. 	If observed, stop work in the immediate area. Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.



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	Bird	Osprey (<i>Pandion</i> <i>haliaetus</i>)	 Near water. Open sites with suitable nesting sites close to water. 	 Long narrow wings, dark brown upperparts, and white underparts. Immatures have pale buff edging on the dark feathers of the upper surface. 	 If an active nest is observed, stop work in the immediate area, photo document, GPS location. Report the observation to supervisor.
Black Bear True last The form the last The form	Mammal	Black bear (Ursus americanus)	•Forested and shrubby areas to open. Wet meadows, high tidelands, ridgetops, burned areas, riparian areas, and avalanche chutes.	 Not always black, cinnamon, brown, and blonde. Small black eyes, broad head, rounded ears, short tail, fine. Shoulder hump of grizzlies absent. 	 If observed, stop work in the immediate area. Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.
	Mammal	Wolverine luscus subspecies (Gulo gulo luscus)	 Found in large, sparsely inhabited areas. Treed and treeless areas, all elevations. Winter at low elevation. Most Abundant where large ungulates and carrion are common. 	 Massive limbs and long, dense, dark brown fur. Two broad yellowish stripes extending from shoulders and joining on rump. Bushy tail, and large feet. Large head, short neck and legs. 65-112 cm long, weigh 12-18 kg. 	If animal or den observed, stop work in the immediate area. Take photos and record sighting's GPS coordinates. Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.
	Bird	Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)	 Forested, riparian, marine and grassland habitats. Nesting and foraging activities are common near water. 	Characterized by the white head and tail at maturity. Immature eagles are mostly dark for one to two years before white begins to appear.	●If an active nest is observed, stop work in the immediate area. ●Report the observation to supervisor.